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AUTHOR Rowch, Nancy
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ABSTRACT

A guide for Cambodian-speaking parents of elementary and secondary school students in Nebraska provides in Cambodian, and then in English, information concerning education in the state. Topics covered include: state policy concerning enrolling children in school, medical requirements for enrollment and attendance, the school curriculum requirements and learning English both in regular English classes and in English as a second language programs, physical education, special education, school requirements for equity and non-discrimination, homework and grades, school clothing and grooming, notes from school, school visits by family members, school lunches, extracurricular activities, absences and illnesses, weather and school closing or early dismissal, disciplinary action, and moving within or outside the school district. (MSE)

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ការណែនាំរបស់មាតាបិតា
ក្នុង
ការអប់រំ

A PARENT'S GUIDE
TO EDUCATION
CAMBODIAN EDITION

ទៀបទៀងនិងជាតុដ្ឋងដោយ
អ្នកស្រី ណានិស្ស ពោច្ច
សហគមន៍អ្នកជេះតាសាធីរ
ជម្រុងដោយក្រសួងអប់រំ
ជាតិនេប្រ៊ូស្កា

Prepared and Distributed by: Nancy Rowch
National Origin Bilingual Project
Nebraska Department of Education

Nebraska Department of Education
Joe E. Lutjeharms, Commissioner of Education
P.O. Box 94987
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

June, 1984

(Important Telephone Numbers)

លេខតេលេហ្វូនដែលសំខាន់ៗ
ពត៌មានបន្ថែម សូមទាក់ទងទៅ :
ក្រសួងអប់រំជាតិនៃរដ្ឋនីប្រាស្កា

Nebraska Department of Education
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94987
Lincoln, NE 68509

(For more information contact:)

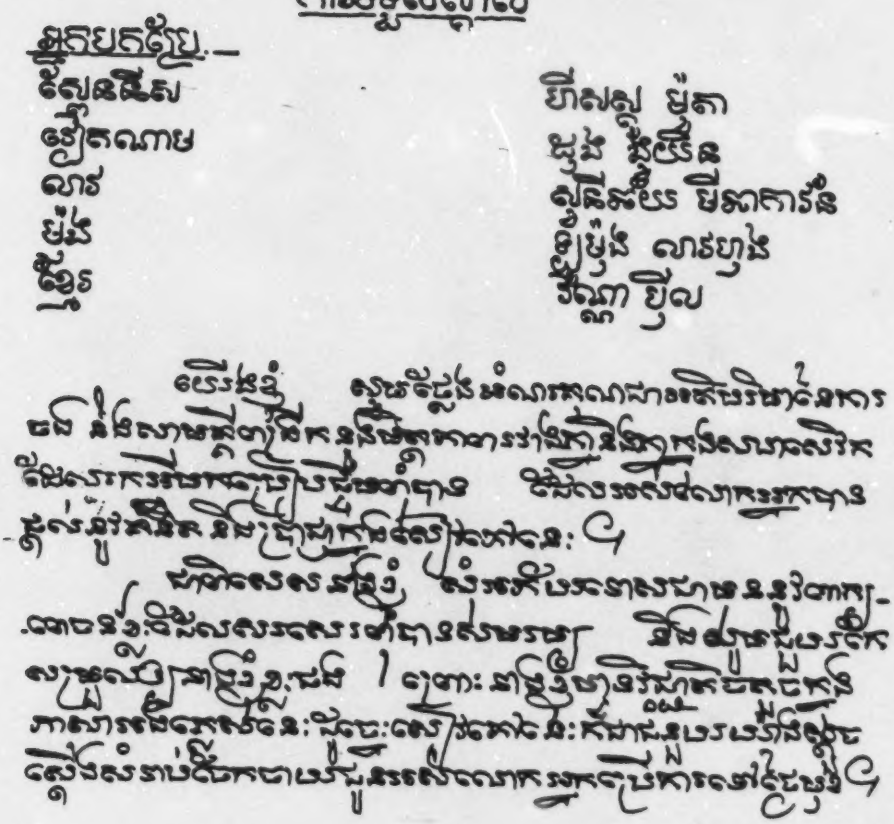
សម្រាប់ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច - ណាន់ស៊ី រោច
(402) 471.2452
ក្រសួងយេនឌ័រ - ភីគ្គី វីតស៍
(402) 471.2452
ការអប់រំពិសេស
(402) 471.2471

National Origin Project — Nancy Rowch — (402) 471-4676

Sex Equity Project — Peggy Weeks — (402) 471-4676

Special Education — (402) 471-2471

ឈ្មោះសាលារៀន	លេខតេលេហ្វូន
(School Name)	(Telephone Number)



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មាតិការឿង

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(Enrolling Your Child in School)

ក្មេងមានសិទ្ធិចូលសាលារៀនរដ្ឋ ចាប់ពីអាយុ
ជិតគ្រប់ ៦ឆ្នាំ ទៅ ១៦ឆ្នាំ ។ សិស្សដែលជាកូនរបស់អ្នកមានអាយុ
ជិតគ្រប់ ៥ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវតែមានវត្តមាន ១០០ភាគរយ ដើម្បីមានសិទ្ធិ
ចូលសាលារៀន ។ សិស្សដែលជាកូនរបស់អ្នកមាន
អាយុ ជិតគ្រប់ ៦ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវតែមានវត្តមាន ១០០ភាគរយ ដើម្បីអាច
រក្សាឋានៈជាសិស្សថ្នាក់ទី ១ បន្តទៅថ្នាក់ទី ២ បាន ។

កូនរបស់អ្នកត្រូវតែចូលសាលារៀនជាដាច់ខាតក្នុងរយៈ
ពីរសប្តាហ៍ ក្រោយពីគាត់មានអាយុគ្រប់ ៦ឆ្នាំ ឬ ១៦ឆ្នាំ ដែលជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទ
របស់ខ្លួន ។

ដើម្បីដាក់ការចូលរៀនរបស់កូនអ្នក អ្នកត្រូវ
បង្ហាញសំបុត្រខ្លួនប្រាណ ដែលបញ្ជាក់ថាកូនរបស់អ្នកគាត់មានអាយុ
ជិតគ្រប់ ៥ឆ្នាំ ទៅ ១៦ឆ្នាំ ។ នេះអាចសម្រេចដោយប្រើ
សំបុត្រកំណើតឬសំបុត្រ I-94 (អាយុ - ៥៨) ។ អ្នកក៏
ត្រូវបង្ហាញនូវឯកសារដែលបញ្ជាក់ពីអាសយដ្ឋានរបស់អ្នកផងដែរ ដែលបញ្ជាក់ថា
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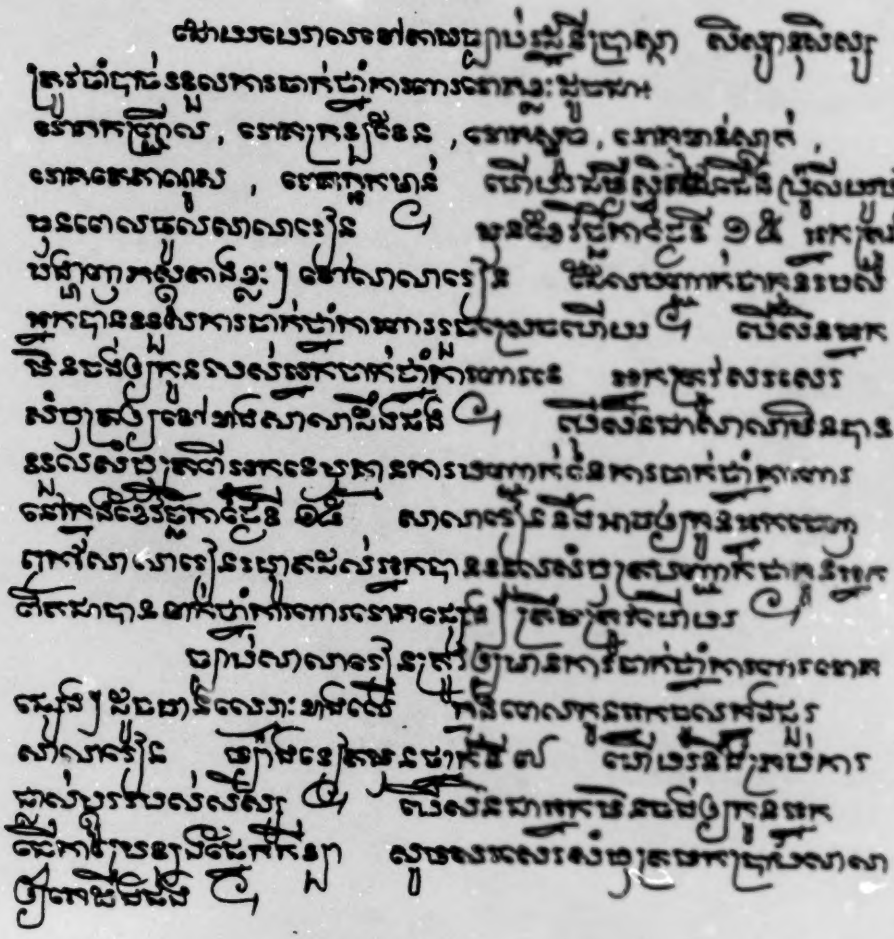
សេចក្តីណែនាំ ។

ខ្ញុំដែលការពន្យល់ដែលត្រូវការសម្រាប់ការអាន

(Medical Requirements)

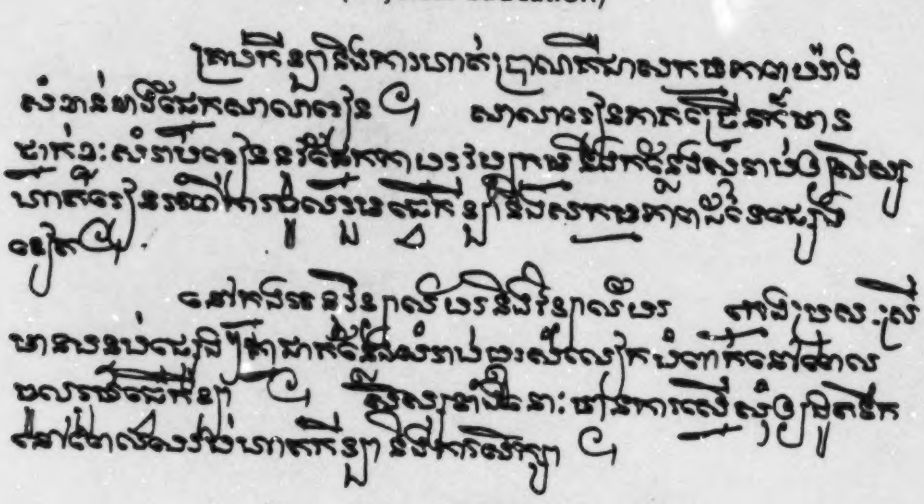


កម្មវិធីសិក្សានិងការសិក្សាភាសាអង់គ្លេស...

(School Curriculum and Learning English)

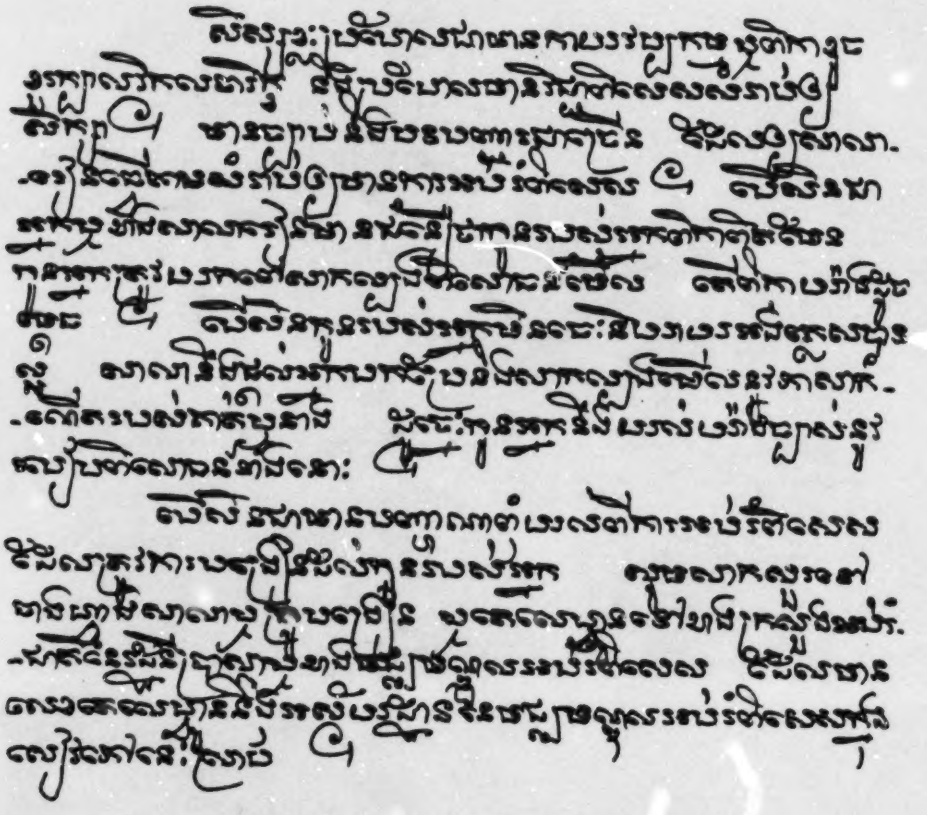
កាយសម្ព័ន្ធ..-

(Physical Education)



កាន់តប់ពិសេស..-

(Special Education)



សាលារៀនត្រូវមានភ្នាក់ងារសម្រាប់...

(School Requirements for Equality)

ក្រោមច្បាប់ដីនីមួយៗ សាលារៀន
សាធារណៈមិនត្រូវប្រើការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនីនិងភាពលោភ្លើម
ឡើយដោយអាស្រ័យទៅលើ +

- ភេទ
- ជំនឿសាសនារបស់ក្មេងម្នាក់ឬឪពុកម្ដាយ
- សាសនា
- ការជម្លៀសស្រុក
- ជាតិកំណើត
- ពិការ (ខ្វះការស្ដាប់ - ខ្វះសតិបារម្ភ)

សាលារៀនទាំងឡាយត្រូវតែមានបុគ្គលិកម្នាក់ ជារឿយៗ
ពាក់ព័ន្ធជាមួយការងារសម្រាប់ដើម្បីជ្រើសរើសបុគ្គលិកនិងសិស្ស។ ច្បាប់ការពារ
ការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនី ហៅថា អ្នកសម្របសម្រួល
ឬអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាល - ឧទាហរណ៍ "The Title IX Coordinator....."
សាកសួរទៅកាន់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាក្នុងតំបន់របស់អ្នក។

សេចក្ដីសង្ខេបនេះជាការសិក្សាដ៏ធំមួយ
ដែលបានធ្វើឡើងដោយក្រុមការងារ
ដើម្បីស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនីនៅក្នុងសាលារៀន។
ការសិក្សានេះបានរកឃើញថា ការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនីកើតមានញឹកញាប់
ដែលធ្វើឱ្យសិស្សមានការលំបាកក្នុងការរៀនសូត្រ។ ការសិក្សានេះ
ក៏បានរកឃើញថា ការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនីជារឿយៗ
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ឬការខ្វះការយល់ដឹងអំពីច្បាប់។ ការសិក្សានេះ
ក៏បានរកឃើញថា ការបង្កាន់ភ្ជាប់សាសនីជារឿយៗ
ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយមិនដឹងខ្លួន ដោយសារតែការយល់ច្រឡំ
ឬការខ្វះការយល់ដឹងអំពីច្បាប់។

ការងារផ្ទះនិងពិន្ទុ...

(Homework and Grades)

ស្លៀកពាក់សាលា និងការសំអិតសំអាង

(School Clothing and Grooming)

សំបុត្រពីសាលា

(Notes From School)

ការពិនិត្យមើលសាលា...

(School Visits)

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលនឹងមានការពិនិត្យមើលសាលារៀនជាប្រចាំ ដើម្បីមានឱកាសជួបជុំជាមួយនឹងគ្រូបង្រៀន។ សាលារៀនខ្លះក៏រៀបចំកម្មវិធី "Open house" ដែលបើកទ្វារឱ្យប្រជាជនចូលមកសាលារៀន ដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេបានឃើញពីការងារដែលសិស្សធ្វើនៅសាលារៀន និងពិភាក្សាជាមួយគ្រូបង្រៀន។ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក៏ជួបជុំជាមួយសិស្សដើម្បីពិភាក្សាអំពីការសិក្សារបស់សិស្ស។

ការពិនិត្យមើលសាលារៀនក៏ជាឱកាសមួយសម្រាប់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលដើម្បីពិនិត្យមើលថាតើសាលារៀនកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ថវិកាដែលបានបម្រុងទុកសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍសាលារៀនយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច។ ដូចជាការប្រើប្រាស់ថវិកាសម្រាប់ការជួសជុលអគារសិក្សា ការទិញសម្ភារៈសិក្សា ការបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពគ្រូបង្រៀន ជាដើម។

ក្រៅពីសាលារៀនក៏មានការងារសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនទៀតដែលក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលត្រូវធ្វើ ដូចជាការចូលរួមប្រជុំជាមួយ PTA (សមាគមគ្រូ-អ្នកអាណាព្យាបាល-សិស្ស) ជាដើម។ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក៏ត្រូវចូលរួមក្នុងពិធីបុណ្យសព្វថ្ងៃ ដែលជាទម្លាប់ល្អមួយរបស់ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដើម្បីចែករំលែកទុក្ខជាមួយនឹងគ្រួសារសិស្ស ឬគ្រូបង្រៀនដែលបានបាត់បង់ជីវិត។

ជួបអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ប្រចាំសាលា.-

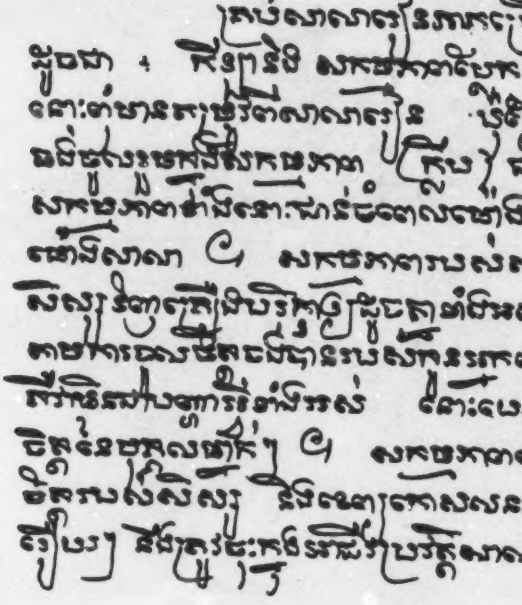
(School Lunches)

សាលាភាគច្រើនមានដុំល់(ស្បៀង)ជូនអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ដល់សិស្ស ជាពេលអាហារ ទីបាក់ពីព្រឹក។ សាលាខ្លះផ្តល់អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ដល់សិស្សទាំងអស់គ្នាដោយមិនគិតពីសមត្ថភាពរបស់ក្រុមគ្រួសារ ដែលសង់ពីដោយខ្លួន ហើយសិស្សអាចញ៉ាំអ្វីដែលនៅសាលាឬយកអ្វីមកញ៉ាំនៅផ្ទះក៏បាន។ សាលាខ្លះទៀតៈ មានតែសិស្សក្រីក្រប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលទទួលបានអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ។ សាលាទាំងនេះមានដុំល់ជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ដែលសាងសង់ដោយខ្លួនឯង។ (សាលាទាំងនេះមានដុំល់ជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ដែលសាងសង់ដោយខ្លួនឯង។) ឬដូចៈ កូនសិស្សក្រីក្រទាំងអស់យកឆ្នាំងបាយមកផ្ទះ។ ប៉ុន្តែ សាលាខ្លះៈ មានតែកូនសិស្សដែលមកពីសាលាទេដែលអាចញ៉ាំអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ដោយឥតគិតថ្លៃ។ ដើម្បីសាលាទាំងអស់ដែលមានសិស្សមកពីសាលាផ្សេងៗ តម្រូវឱ្យមានសំបុត្រអនុញ្ញាតពីគ្រូបង្រៀន។ សាលាខ្លះទៀតៈ តម្រូវឱ្យមានប័ណ្ណអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ដែលអាចទិញបានតែនៅសាលាប៉ុណ្ណោះ ដូចេះ អាចមានតម្លៃ ១ដុល្លារ ក្នុងមួយសន្លឹក។

គ្រួសារសិស្សណាដែលមានគ្រាក់ជំលសិទ្ធអាចទទួលអាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ឥតគិតថ្លៃ។ ប្រសិនបើគ្រួសារមានបញ្ហាលំបាកក្នុងការបង់ប្រាក់សាលា អ្នកគួរតែសួរអំពីការសងត្រឡប់វិញ។

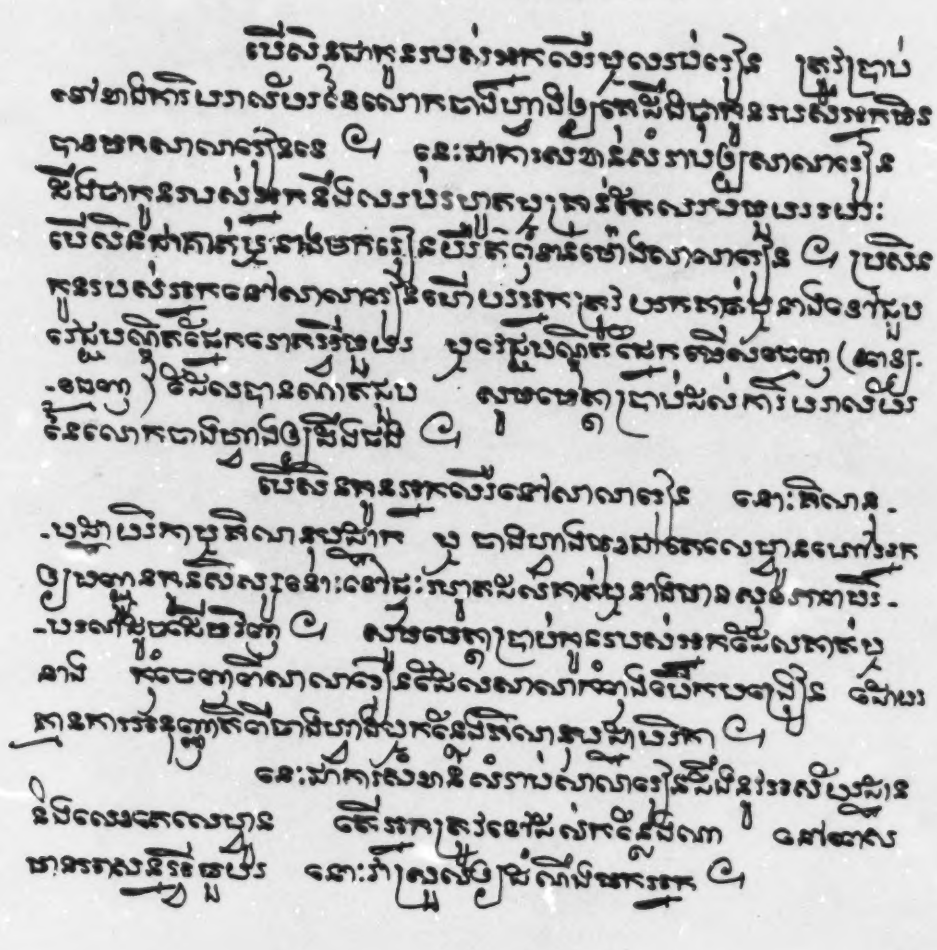
សកម្មភាពក្នុងសាលា...

(School Activities)



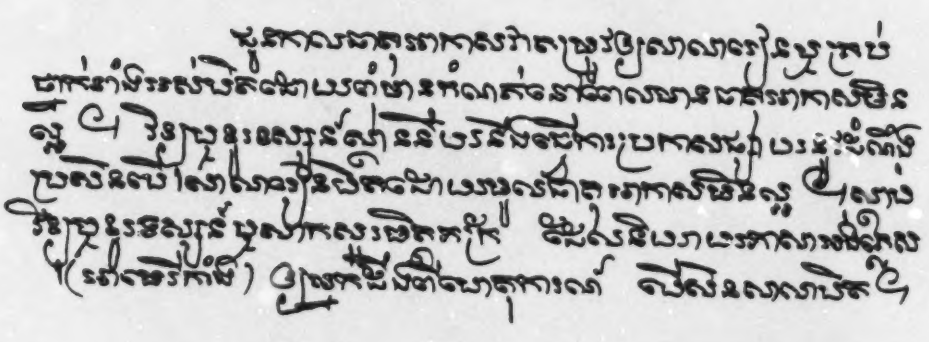
ការឈប់និងការឈឺ.-

(Absences and Illnesses)



ធាតុអាកាស.-

(Weather)



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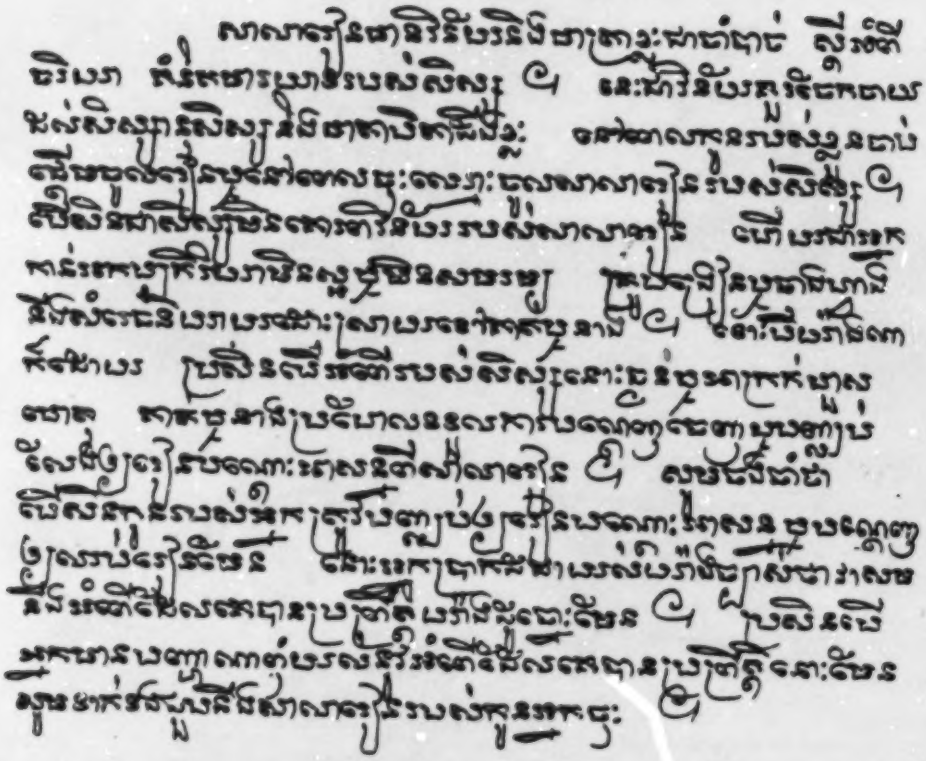
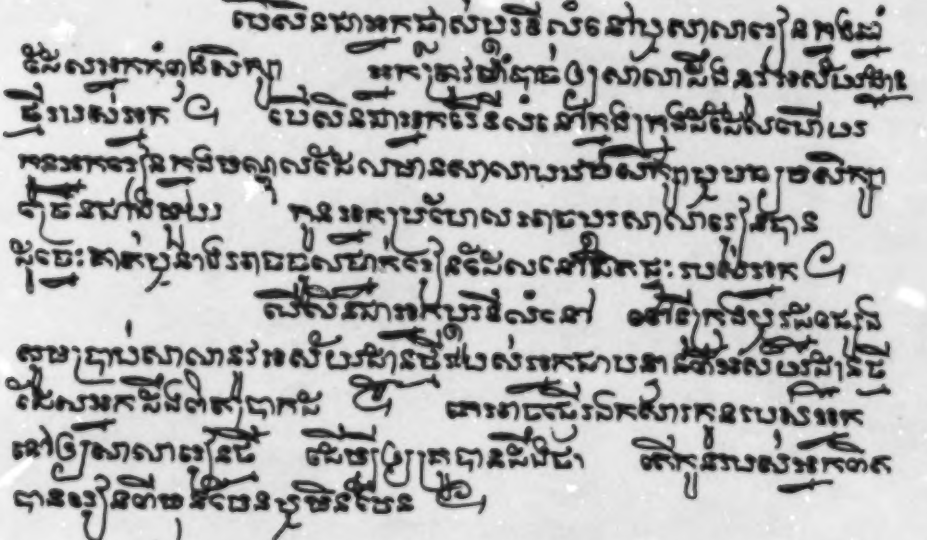
(Disciplinary Action)



ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅឬសាលារៀន.-

(Moving)



ENROLLING YOUR CHILD IN SCHOOL

A child has the right and the opportunity to attend public school between the ages of 5 and 21. If your child is 5 years old by October 15 of the school year, then he or she may enroll in school. If your child is 5 years old after October 15, then he or she must wait until the next year to enroll. Your child *must* attend school between the ages of 7 and 16, according to state law.

In order to enroll your child in school, you must show verification that your child is between the ages of 5 and 21. This could be done with a birth certificate or i-94 form. You must also show that he or she has had a medical examination and has been immunized against certain diseases.

MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

According to Nebraska law, all students must be immunized against measles, mumps, rubella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and polio before attending school. Prior to November 15, you must show evidence to the school that your child has received these shots by providing the dates (month and year) that the immunizations were received. If you do not wish your child to be immunized, you must write a letter to the school to let them know. If the school does not have your letter or the verification of immunization by November 15, the school may ask your child to leave school until the proper papers are received.

School law also requires a physical examination at the time your child enrolls in school, again prior to the seventh grade, and for all transfer students. If you do not want your child to have a physical examination, write a letter to the school and tell them.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM AND LEARNING ENGLISH

Schools require students to complete certain coursework with passing grades before being promoted to the next grade or before graduating. The teacher or school counselor will help you and your child plan an appropriate schedule. Most schools require students to study English, science, social studies, mathematics and physical education.

Your child has many adjustments to make. Not only does he or she need to learn the classwork, a new language is also being learned at the same time. Your child may not progress as rapidly in his or her studies while learning English. It is important to stay in contact with the teachers so you will know how your child is doing in class.

If your child does not speak English well enough to participate in an English-speaking classroom, the school must help your child learn English. This can be done through instruction in English as a Second Language (ESL) or bilingual education.

The regular English class and ESL are not the same. Your child will need to study ESL in addition to the regular English class. In ESL, a student is usually taught in a classroom or individual setting and instruction is usually in English. Some schools have bilingual instruction where the student is taught in both English and the native language.

If you have questions about your child learning English as a second language, ask the principal or teacher; or contact the Bilingual Project at the Nebraska Department of Education. The address and phone number of the Bilingual Project are listed in the front of this book.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Sports and physical activity are an important part of school. Most schools also have physical education classes, where students learn about and participate in sports and other activities.

In junior and senior high school, boys and girls have different rooms where they change into clothes that are appropriate for sports. Students are also required to shower at the end of the class.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Some students may have a physical or a mental handicap and may have special educational needs. There are many laws and regulations which schools must follow in providing for special education. If you or the school believes your child has a mental handicap, your child must be tested to determine what the handicap is. If your child does not speak English well, the school will provide an interpreter and test him or her in the native language so your child will understand the test. If you have any questions about the special educational needs of your child, ask the principal or the teacher, or call the Nebraska Department of Education, Special Education Section. The telephone number and address of the Special Education Section are listed in the front of this book.

SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUALITY

Under state and federal laws, all public schools must not discriminate against anyone because of their:

- sex
- marital or parental status
- religion
- race
- national origin
- handicap

Your school must have a person who is in charge of making sure that there is no discrimination. This person is usually called the Title IX Coordinator or Affirmative Action Officer. Ask your principal or

teacher who this person is.

It is important for you to know that there are laws that protect your child's right to take any class offered in school as long as he or she can meet necessary educational levels. It is also against the law to treat boys and girls differently in the classroom. Laws guarantee your child's right to be treated equally in all activities and services that the school provides. There are other requirements of these laws. Contact your Title IX Coordinator or the Sex Equity Project at the Nebraska Department of Education if you have questions about equity requirements. The telephone number and address of the Sex Equity Project are listed at the front of this book.

HOMEWORK AND GRADES

For older children, many teachers assign homework. These assignments are expected to be done at home and returned to the teacher the next day. Encourage your child to complete the homework and do the best job he or she can.

At different times throughout the school year, students receive a report card which they will bring home for you to see. Many schools require a parent to sign the report card and have the student return it to school. Generally, grades are based on classwork, homework, class participation and tests.

Tell your child that it is important to participate in classroom activities, and complete assignments on time. It is very important that your child tell the teacher if he or she does not understand what the teacher is saying. As your child is learning English, the teacher will need to know if your child understands.

Sometimes, the school will ask you to come to a parent-teacher meeting to discuss your child's grades and educational progress. If you feel more comfortable, ask a friend or one of your children to go with you as a translator.

SCHOOL CLOTHING AND GROOMING

Students should be neat and clean for school. It is important to dress appropriately for the weather. Unless the weather is extremely cold or wet, most elementary schools let the children go outside to play. Be sure your child has a warm coat, gloves and a hat during cold weather. Boots are also good for rainy or snowy days. Be sure that coats, boots and gloves are marked with your child's name.

Some schools have rules about the types of clothes that students will not be permitted to wear. If you have any questions, ask the principal or teacher.

NOTES FROM SCHOOL

If the school sends notes or letters to the parents, it is very important that you know what they say. Sometimes it may be about a meeting or to notify you that there is a holiday so the students do not go to school for a period of time. Other times, the letters need to be signed by a parent and returned to the school. If the notes are not bilingual and you do not understand them, be sure to have a friend or a child translate them. Call the teacher or principal if you have any questions.

SCHOOL VISITS

Teachers like to meet with parents and let them know what is going on in the classroom. It is customary for schools to have an "open house" where parents have a chance to visit the school and talk to the teacher. Many teachers visit the parents in their homes to talk about the students' education.

Parents are also invited to visit the school and the child's classroom during the day. It is helpful to see what is going on in the school. Visitors should go to the principal's office before going to the classroom so they know you are in the building.

Most schools also have an organization for parents and teachers such as PTA (Parent-Teacher Association). The purpose of these organizations is to get the parents involved with the school and its activities.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

Schools serve lunch for students in a variety of ways. Some schools make lunch for the students to eat in the cafeteria and they can either eat the school lunch or bring their own lunch. Some schools also allow students to go home for lunch. Other schools do not have a cafeteria so the students must bring their own lunch or go home. Some schools do not allow students to leave until the end of the school day unless they have permission. The school can tell you how lunch is served so you can make appropriate plans for your child.

Students of low income families may be eligible for free lunch or for lunch at a reduced cost. Ask the principal for more information about this assistance.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Most schools have clubs, sports and other activities. These activities are not required by the school, but your child may be interested in participating. Some of these activities take place during school hours, while others are after school hours. Some school activities may require students to purchase uniforms or equipment. Whether or not your child wishes to participate in such

activities is a matter of personal preference. These activities offer students the opportunity to explore interests and develop talents which may not be offered in the regular school curriculum.

ABSENCES AND ILLNESSES

If your child is ill or must be absent from school, call the principal's office and tell them that your child will not be there. It is important for the school to know if your child will be absent all or part of the day, or if he or she will be late. If your child is at school and you must take him or her to a doctor or dentist appointment, please let the principal's office know.

If your child becomes ill at the school the nurse or principal will probably call you and send the student home until he or she gets well again. Please tell your child that he or she may not leave the school building during the school day without permission from the principal or school nurse.

It is important for the school to know the address and telephone number where you can be reached during the day in case of emergency and you must be notified.

WEATHER

Sometimes it is necessary to dismiss school early or cancel all classes due to bad weather. The radio or the television station will make an announcement when school is closed because of the weather. Listen to the radio or television, or ask an English speaking friend to let you know if school is cancelled.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The school establishes rules and standards concerning student conduct. These rules shall be distributed to students and parents at the beginning of the school year or at the time the student is enrolled.

If a student does not obey the rules of the school, then he or she may be disciplined. If the student's misbehavior is not serious, the teacher or principal may choose to talk to him or her. However, if the student's action is severe, he or she may be expelled or suspended from school. Please keep in mind that if your child is suspended or expelled, that you have certain legal rights. If you have any questions about these rights, contact your school.

MOVING

If you move during the school year, you need to let the school know your new address. If you move within the same city and your child is in a school district that has more than one elementary or secondary school your child may have to change schools so he or

she can attend a school that is closer to your home.

If you move to another city or state, notify the school of your new address as soon as you know it. They can send your child's school records to the new school so the teachers will know what your child has been studying.